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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The English Cabinet decided to abandon coercion in Ireland. === Several Conservative members were elected to Parliament. Dominion Day was celebrated in Canada. Germany relinquished the expedition against

DOMESTIC.-General Grant spent the day in doors, = Striking cardrivers created a riot in Chicago. = Mackin awarded five years imprisonment for perjury. === A strike began in the Cleveland, Ohio, inon === Discontentment and grumbling prevailed at the National Encampment in Philadelphia. === Commencement exercises at several colleges. = Soldiers and Indians had a bloody

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Mayor Grace's man ap pointed a school principal. === Collector Hedden in charge at the Custom House. === Jacob Hess, Theodore Moss and Charles E. Leew made electrical commissioners, === Carpenter convicted of murder. === Winners at Sheepshead Bay-Thackeray, Emma Mauley, Waddell Bryant, St. Augustine, Drake Carter and Revenge. Augustine, Drake A man died from opium smoking. == President Hunter's house entered by a sneak thief. = A decomposed body found at Inwood Hill. === Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.32 cents. Stocks irregularly active and erratic in price and closed generally with concessions without features.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74°; lowest, 57°; av

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Summer Hotels are frequently designated by the Government as regular Post Offices. Before forwarding their orders for THE TRIBUNE readers at summer resorts will do well to ascertain the exact official title of the Post Office at which they expect to receive their mail. and correspondence will be avoided by so doing.

The reduction of public debt for June is reported to be \$),156,861. Practically the funded indebtedness of the Nation remains the same. The difference represented by the nine millions arises from an accumulation of cash in the Treasury and a reduction of the various kinds of outstanding certificates of deposit.

The management of the National Encampment at Philadelphia does not seem to have been the best possible, but the idea which underlies the scheme is excellent. Competitive drilling is one of the best means of promoting efficiency among citizen soldiery. There are some fine visiting companies in Philadelphia, and the local militiamen might find it profitable to watch their exhibitions in Fairmount

It took a jury five minutes to decide that Mrs. Dudley, who, in court, at least, showed herself to be an exceptionally bright woman, was insane when she shot J. O'Donovan Rossa; it took a jury just twice as long yesterday to make up their minds that that poor wretch Carpenter, who killed his wife some time ago, should be hanged. Possibly in both cases the verdict was just, but there was certainly nearly as strong evidence of insanity in the latter case as in the former. All of which goes to prove that the ways of juries are mysterious and past finding out.

The crew from Cornell University, now at Worcester, are greatly disappointed that their trainer, Charles E. Courtney, the professional earsman, says he cannot go on to finish coaching them before the regatta. We fear the Cornell men did not know Mr. Courtney well, Does any one remember that he ever kept a boating engagement with Hanlon or anybody else, at least in the way he was expected to keep tt? No great amount of sympathy need be wasted on the disappointed young collegians, however. If they had stuck to unprofessional coaching they would not now be in mourning over Mr. Courtney's vagaries.

There is hope for Chicago. Joseph C. Mackin has been convicted of perjury in having testi-Bed before the Grand Jury that he did not order the printing of the bogus tickets found in the ballot box from the third precinct of the Eighteenth Ward. This is only a side issue of the crime Mackin was guilty of in forging returns which made Harrison Mayor of Chicago; but if he escapes punishment for the greater offence, it is likely that he will at least suffer for this one. Five years in State Prison certainly was not too severe a sentence for Judge Moran to pronounce. Now Gallagher and the test of that gang should come in for attention.

It is pretty small business, this in which Manning, Higgins & Co., are engaged-getting up harges against Republican office-holders and cting on them without giving the accused men chance to clear themselves; but it is decid-

and are entitled to place irrespective of politics. Yet this is precisely what the above-mentioned Partners in Reform have done in the case of Mr. Kellar of Ohio, particulars of which have been given in The Tribune. We are curious to see if Mr. Dorman B. Eaton and the other Civil Service Commissioners will examine the law on this point and pursue the course therein laid down. If they do possibly it will be unpleasant for Manning & Co.

For the first time in many years politics has got into the Board of Education, and Mayor Grace seems entirely responsible for it. Mr. Hardy, the Mayor's candidate for the position of principal of the new grammar school in the Nineteenth Ward, was yesterday confirmed by the Board of Education in preference to Mr. Coleman, who has had much more experience. A majority of the Commissioners who voted for Mr. Hardy were appointed by Mr. Grace or hope to be appointed by bim; and the three ward Trustees who recommended Hardy, Koch, Dowdney and Simmons, are political friends of the Mayor and greatly indebted to him for favors. If these facts are not sufficient to show the Mayor's hand, the sensible and pointed protest of President Walker (himself a County Democrat) against political dictation certainly is. It is no objection to Mr. Hardy that he is a Roman Catholic; Mr. Coleman may be of the same religious faith for anything we know. But has Mr. Grace forgotten that some years ago when he first ran for Mayor he was nearly defeated because many citizens feared he would use the public schools for his personal and political ends?

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN. The campaign in Ohio opened on Tuesday

with an excellent meeting at Columbus, a which several thousand people welcomed Judge Foraker and General Kennedy, the Republi can candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Speeches were made by the candidates and by General Beatty, who was the most prominent rival of Judge Foraker for the nomination. In his speech he heartily complimented the strength of the ticket nominated, and gave it his most earnest support. The speeches made marked out the lines upon which the Republican party in Ohio will conduct its campaign, and show in what direction the leaders believe that an appeal to public sentiment will be most effective. Naturally the shameful conduct of the Demo-

cratic Legislature in Ohio received much attention. Judge Foraker not only criticised its general conduct with just severity, but pointed especial attention to the election of a United States Senator by means which Democrats themselves have not hesitated to denounce as corrupt beyond measure. The overthrow of the Scott law, and the heavy increased burden thus imposed upon taxpayers, form another part of the indictment against the Democrats of Ohio. On these questions it is hardly possible that the sentiment of the people of the State will differ from that which the Republican party has expressed in its platform and in the speeches of its chosen candidates. The State of Ohio has not often been disgraced by corrupt or incompetent government. But the infamous partisanship of the past few years has been a disgrace to the State, and the people fully realize it.

All the speakers at the Columbus meeting gave prominent place to the great crime against free government by which 1,000,000 enfranchised citizens at the South have been deprived of their rights, by which thousands of upright and faithful men have been assassinated because of their political opinions, by which the South has been made solid and the election of a Democratic President has been secured. Those who sneer at the Republican protests on this topic will have occasion to judge after the fall elections whether they are right in supposing that the people of this country do not care about crimes against the fundamental principles of self government, provided those crimes are committed at the South. We shall see whether the first triumph of assassination and fraud in a Presidential election is looked upon with indifference by the voters of Ohio and New-York.

It would not have been possible effectively to discuss the living issues of the day before an of parties on the tariff question. The people of Ohio have more reason than the people of any other State to feel indignant in regard to the course of the Democratic party. It was in that State that the party achieved its most important triumph prior to the Presidential election, a triumph which gave it the strength and the hope necessary to sustain it in other States. and that triumph it secured by definite pledges regarding the duty on wool, which it never meant to keep, and which when Congress issembled more than four-fifths of the Demo cratic members flatly repudiated. The Ohio farmers, who had been weak enough to trust once more in the promises of the Democratic party, expressed their indignation by their votes for Republican candidates a year ago. But the harm had been done. This control of the State Government of Ohio had been given to the Democrats for the first time in an election preceding a Presidential contest, and the followers of that party all over the land had been encouraged by the belief that the great October State was now certain to cast its vote for the Democratic Presidential candidate. Thus the fraud succeeded. The Ohio woolgrowers gained only contempt for the weakness which put faith in the promises of Ohio Democrats. But those Democrats gained the Presidency, and are now dividing the spoils. It would be strange indeed if such an offence as this were forgotten by the people of Ohio in the canvass this year.

THE UNDERGROUND WIRE COMMISSION. Mayor Grace, Controller Loew and Commissioner Squire have made some queer selections of Commissioners to carry out the law requiring wires to be put under ground. Theodore Moss is an estimable and accomplished theatrical manager, a man of exceptional ability and popularity in the direction of entertainments. In carrying on a theatre, supervising a great charity ball or guiding the benevolent impulses of philanthropists, Mr. Moss is admirably successful. But what does he know about telegraph wires? Jacob Hess was an efficient and excellent Commissioner of Charities and Correction and is a hard-working, earnest, influential Republican. But are his scientific attaintents exceptional? Charles E. Loew knows how to handle excursion steamboats and iron piers with satisfactory results. But what

are his qualifications for such a place as this? This commission was not made up with an eye single to the public interests. It is in melancholy contrast with that appointed by Mayor Low of Brooklyn. The men whom the Brooklyn Mayor chose had special fitness for the work. The New-York Commissioners are all popular citizens, but are as well qualified to decide on the scientific value of Dr. Ferran's cholera experiments in Spain as they are to bring the obstreperous telegraph, telephone

the earth.

A CONTENTED MCGWUMP.

The Evening Post is now perfectly satisfied with the Custom House appointments. At first it suspected that Mr. Hedden's nomination might not be the best possible, but it speedily brought its outlying conscientious scruples under restraint. Jonah in the interior of the great whale could not have been more harmonious in his convictions and prayers that he was the right man in the right place than our contemporary is in its judgment that the new Colsector is the square peg in the square hole. It does not think the worse of Mr. Hedden because the public never happened to hear of him before he was appointed. Certainly not; does anybody, it asks, know all the men in this city who are fit to be Collector of the Port? The fact that the President has selected him satisfies our contemporary that the right man has been appointed. To be sure, the President has made mistakes, and in the natural course of events may be expected to repeat them; and "any-"body who voted for him as a man who would "never make mistakes, would never be imposed upon, and would never, even in appearance, "be influenced by any but the very highest "motives, was a great fool." But anybody can see that this cannot be one of the inevitable mistakes. Is not Mr. Burt put in the Naval Office at the same time? And does it not follow that there must be a pair of them? Well, neighbor, you are right; there is a pair of them, Mr. Hedden and Mr. Beattie, equally inexperienced, unknown, and subservient to their political bosses. Mr. Burt is the spare

Even Mr. Thompson's sleek self-satisfaction does not put our virtuous contemporary out of countenance. Is he chuckling over Mr. Hedden's appointment and calling him " his man" Does one of the most unscrupulous political managers in the Democratic party boast that he owns the new Collector ? Ah! well, what does it matter? It is natural and almost excusable for Thompson to talk in this way; he cannot afford to have "the boys" think that he has no influence at Washington; and "it is only human for him to say that he named a man who did get something!" "This is the way politicians console themselves in gloomy moments. Nor is it a bad thing if the County Democracy is happy and fancies that Hedden is its man. Certainly not; the greater the number of people whom the President can put in good humor by his appointments the better. The Post is bound to be happy in any event. At the very worst, the President will not forfeit its confidence by a single act which it does no "happen to understand,"

It is fortunate that our contemporary blessed with this amiable willingness to reconcile itself to circumstances. We have known the time when it systematically criticised and denounced every public act of Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State. We have also known it to be in a chronic state of billious worriment over the tendencies of Republican administration. In those days nothing ever went right. Now everything that the Democratic President doss, in its judgment, is exactly right. Is the most prominent machine politician in this State made Secretary of the Treasury ? Well, why not? Will not an effective working politician make a good working financier? Is a man of no reputation save that Mr. Thompson considers him a convenient tool appointed Collector of the Port? Well, what is the objection? Politicians like Mr. Thompson must "console themselves in glo may moments," and "the greater the number of people whom the President can put in good humor the better." Happy Post! Just imagine Jonah congratulating himself upon his safe arrival in Whale Sound and upon avoiding an acquaintance with either sharks or seabottom, and comforting himself with the reflection that his confidence in Divine Providence ought not to be forfeited by one act which he did not "happen to understand!"

THE UNEXPECTED IN RACING.

The last days of racing meetings are always full of food for thought to the contemplative observer. Public fancies almost always go astray on such occasions, and the most startling variations from the expected line of action frequently take place. Yesterday at Sheepshead Bay was full of amazing and exciting incidents. The finest thoroughbred in America, the acknowledged Queen of the Turf, Miss Woodford, was outrun by Thackeray. The darkest of dark herses, owned by a man who had once with justice been expelled from the turi for frauds, but had been taken back with mistaken leniency, won the race for two-year-olds, and the French pools paid \$200 for each \$5 put in. The pride of California turfmen, Hidalgo, winner of the Emporium, and Wanda, the star of the great Rancocas Stable, both failed in the rich Spindrift Stakes, which fell to George L. Lorillard's steady-going, all-day colt St

The experiences of the day were full of lessons to wary and unwary alike-lessons of the kind that he may run who readeth. One is that there never lived a thoroughbred too fast to be beaten at a difference in weights. Tens of thousands of levers of the turf in all parts of the country thought Miss Woodford in vincible. So she was while she met other racers on even terms. But Thackeray outran her yesterday because he had twelve pounds the better of the weights. It was a pity to break the mare's superb series of victories in this way. She should have left the turf with her fame undimmed. Owners who felt a true pride in such a model of symmetry and speed would not have exposed her to such a risk. But sentiment too often gives way to greed on the race-course as elsewhere.

Another lesson is that owners who want to win should employ the best riders they can get. Electric's chances for the Good-Bye Stakes were pitched overboard when an incompetent boy was put in the saddle. McLaughlin, who had no mount in the Spindrift Stakes, could have won that big prize for Pierre Lorillard if his hand had controlled Wanda's bit.

The "plungers" on favorites had wry faces yesterday. One out of six won. But men who cannot wean themselves from the folly of speculation on so uncertain and transitory a quantity as the relative speed of horses are hard to convince that moderate sums put on outside horses, that may yield large returns, are better investments than much larger amounts heaped on favorites only to disappear in the insatiate maw of the bookmakers.

The Coney Island Jockey Club should carry out some badly needed reforms in order to set fast their handsome, spacious and convenient course in the affections of the public. They should get a competent starter who will not exhaust public patience by intolerable delays or ontrage fairness by starts that take away all the chances of half a dozen horses. They should have fewer of the wretched light-weight handicaps and selling races that encourage the breed ing and training of hobbling scarecrows and the pitiable riding of pulpy babies that ought still to be in long clothes. They ought to try

devour every green thing and especially all the callow youth who bet at Sheepshead Bay. The taint of Brighton is in the air of Gravesend and it sadly needs purging. But the curtain has gone down on Sheepshead Bay for two months. It next rises upon Monmouth Park.

VALUELESS PATENTS. The important suit which has been begun to test the right of the Edison Electric Lighting Company to use the incandescent light invented by Mr. Edison illustrates anew the practical failure of our patent system to accomplish its object. Mr. Edison claims to have invented the method of electric lighting in use by the company bearing his name, and claims priority of invention. The Sawyer-Man Company also claims priority in the same invention. Upon hearing before the Patent Office, the use of the fibrous filament was finally awarded to Sawyer & Man, and the suit is now brought to restrain Mr. Edison from infringing their patent. Thus it comes to pass, in nearly all case

where large sums of money are believed

to depend upon the validity of a patent, that the decision of the Patent Office is held of no account, and the question is taken directly to the courts, because all parties understand that no final and binding decision can be otherwise reached. Out of this results the comparative uselessness of the patent to most inventors. Unless the inventor has at command the large sum of money required to defend his rights in prolonged and costly suits, from the lowest court to the highest, and to employ lawyers and experts with very large fees, and to meet all the expenses of a contest prolonged for years, he may as well throw his patent into the fire. Any claimant or pretender, having a longer purse, can defy him with impunity. Nor is this all; the decisions in the different States do not agree. It not infrequently happens that one party to a controversy is successful in some States, and the other in other States, so that for years the rights of the parties remain undetermined. Under the present system it does not seem possible to avoid this state of things, and the consequence is that many able men have recently favored the abolition of the Patent Office altogether. They say with some truth that the courts so often decide in direct opposition to the decisions of the Patent Office that the patent has really ceased to have any substantial value to the inventor.

But the remedy proposed is probably worse than the existing evil. The American patent system, with all its faults, has been of great service in stimulating the inventive genius of the people. It does need modification and improvement, particularly with a view to secure to the inventor advantages which, as matters now stand, usually accrue mainly to the capitalists who undertake the prolonged struggle in the development and defence of a patent. The patent when issued ought to mean more than it does. It ought to mean a more thorough investigation of the facts upon which a claim is based, and of rival claims, and a decision so trastworthy that it shall carry with it a measurable assurance that it will not be disturbed. It such decisions could be reached, and such patents issued by the Department at Washingten, it would then be not improper to give to the holders of patents some rights with respect to the defence of their claims in the courts which they do not now possess. The root of the difficulty is that the decisions of the Patent Office have not been found trustworthy. The fault has indeed been many times with the courts, shich have undertaken to decide patent questions without adequate inquiry or knowledge. But it is also true that in many other cases the Patent Office itself has been found in fault. It is worth while to consider whether means cannot be devised to secure more thorough investigation, and a sounder decision by the Department at Washington.

NEW DANGER IN MARINE PICNICS. One of the daugers of the exentsion season which is not fully appreciated as yet is that which arises from a recent modification in the use of barges. These unsightly craft, built on the Noah's Ark and Dakota are very favorable. style of naval architecture, began to be used for denie parties several years ago. Se long a barge in its primal simplicity was used along with the accompanying tng. there was no danger. The tugboat captains are used to handling just such craft, and the masses of juvenile humanity and Sunday-school morality intrusted to their charge are safer than they would be in the averageas advertised-fire-proof, water-proof and burglar

proof steamers that drift about our harbor.

It is a little difficult to understand why people delight to pokeniong in a reformed coal bargewhen they could realize the same pleasurable sensations by sitting on the wharf whenever the tide is running strong; but we are not discussing the question of tastes. In the present season, however, the custom has sprung up of hitching one or two barges to an ordinary excursion steamer and sallying forth for some distant abode of class dinners and mosquito - alled a seaside resort. The resultant craft preset an unknown quantity in marine equations. The captain of the unfortun ate steamer cannot count upon the drift and swing of his vessel thus hampered, or upon her speed. He is kept in a continual state of anxiety, and if caught in a fog would be reduced to mere guesswork in running a course by the compass. The priots of other craft are equally unable to count upon his movements and their only safety is in giving him a willo berth Some day one of these unwieldly combinations of bunting and old lumber will crash into a wharf or vessel and stock in this variety of the picuic mania will experience a sudden collapse.

When the Chiricahuas went on the warpath it was stated that the raiders only numbered thirtyfive bucks. As according to late accounts hifty bucks have been killed already, the conclusion i warranted that the Apaches must be getting pretty well thinned out. And still there is no hint that Geronimo and his band have been cornered.

Let us see how this distribution of offices looks up to date. The Republicans expected nothing, and they have Pearson in the Post Office. The Mugwumps professed to expect nothing, and they have Burt to draw \$8,000 salary in the comfort able but useless Naval Office. The County Domo crats expected much, and they have the Collector ship, and practically the control of the offices of District-Attorney and Marshal. But Tammany, whether it expected anything or not, gets nothing Or rather, it gets a blow under the fifth rib, for the appointment of McMahon, who left Tammany with Thompson in 1877, and of Dorsheimer, who was shelved by Tammany last year, is a particularly backhanded recognition. Evidently Mr. Cleveland still believes in General Bragg's observation that " he is loved chiefly for the enemies he has made," and he proposes to be loved in the same way

Five hundred Mormon converts arrived yesterday from Europe. Perhaps it would save trouble and expense hereafter if these newcomers were served ou their arrival with copies of the United States laws prohibiting polygamy, and if a few copies of the Constitution were added, some mistakes as to the independence of the Mormon hierarchy might be prevented.

And now comes confusion upon the highly-colored reports of Cheyenne preparation for war. Two Cheyenne chiefs, interviewed while on their way to place a number of Cheyenne children at school declare that all the recent talk of war on the part edly smaller and meaner to trump up charges of and electric light companies to terms, and to to keep away instead of seeking to attract the of their people is without foundation. No doubt these chiefs may be disingenuous, but it must be

who have passed the Civil Service examination | intolerable nuisance in this metropolis—under | from the bunco stand at Brighton Beach and | said that the putting of Indian children to school have been plenty of instances in the past of false reports about Indian preparations for outbreak it is permissible to suspect that there has at least been some exaggeration in the stories about the Chevunes.

> Mr. Keiley's Richmond associates are greatly exercised because Democratic newspapers in the North have been urging the President to end a painful episode by recalling that diplomatic adventurer. The State charges them with placing all possible obstacles in the way of appointment to high position of any Southern man, and bluntly tells them that they cannot expect to get 153 electoral votes without paying for them well in political patronage. It shrilly demands that public opinion in the North shall "call off these dogs of journalism. which have been snapping long enough at the heels of good men." It maintains that Mr. Keiley is a statesman and a diplomatist, and that the Austrian Government has been misled by his American traducers, especially by a few journalists, one of them of "abandoned character," who are "still filled with sectional hate." It grieves us in this present era of reconciliation and good feeling to find organs of Democratic opinion like The Washington Post and The World, Times and Post, of this city, reproached by a leading Southern journal for their hisplays of sectional hate, and reminded where 153 of the votes came from that elected a Democratic President.

> What is the use of cant and hypocrisy about the appointments. Nobody is deceived by the appointment of an applogy for Hubert O. Thompson in the place of Judge Robertson. Everybody understand what it means, and everybody would feel some suggestion of respect for Cleveland if he came out and said frankly " I don't give a snap for Civil Service reform. I want the offices for my friends and my party."

So Governor Cleveland rewards his biographer But the reward is not exactly such as the elegant and eloquent Dorsheimer would probably have de-sired. A place in the Cabinet would have been more consonant with his wishes, and it is only fair to add that, in point of ability and knowledge of public affairs, he was at least as well qualified to fill a place in the Cabinet as some of the present members. However, there are various grades of favor The man who invented Mr. Cleveland was certainly entitled at his hands to a place in the Cabinet. The man who elected him gets the Collectorship by proxy. And the man who wrote his most glowing prography could hardly have been put off with any thing less than the District-Attorneyship.

The Board of Aldermen, having no patronage now to dicker about with the Mayor, is becoming more ornamental than useful. The chief function of its president seems to be to attend various publie meetings and gatherings as a semi-representative of the city, and make speeches of welcome, etc. No doubt the work is well enough done; but is it really worth while for the city to pay any man a bandsome salary from the public treasury to do that sort of thing ?

Up in Vermont one of the half-dozen or so causes for divorce is " harsh and intolerable treatment "or words to that effect. Is not this exactly the sort of treatment that Tammany Hall has received at the hands of Mr. Cleveland ? And is it not sufficient to cause an absolute and permanent, divorce be-

The first indication as to the true character of th reports which have been sent out by boards of trade and State agricultural boards comes to us from Kansas, where reports from thirty-three counties show an actual yield greatly in advance of expectations. The dispatch from Topeka giving this information says that the report shows clearly that the yield is fully 24,000,000 bushels, " which is 100 per cent better than the June estimate of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture." Now if the other boards of agriculture have been only 100 per cent out of the way, we may perhaps have something to eat this year. But it is not to be presumed that all other reports have been as wildly naccurate as this statement would indicate that the Kansas report was. The truth is that for some months past there has been an exceedingly power-ful effort to damage the wheat crop in the boards of trade and the newspapers. But the real opinion of people who know much about it seems to be more clearly shown in the price, namely, less than \$1 per bushel at New-York on the 1st of July, with a reported decrease, according to some statements, of more than 175,000,000 bushels in the yield. It may be added that the latest reports from Minnesota

Much as Sir Wilfrid Lawson hates wine "when it is red in the cup," he greatly loves the fresh juice of the grape, and he has one of the fluest vine-gardens in England.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks (it does not yet "com handy" to call him Doctor) deligated everybody in England who heard his sermons except the reporters, and they were in despair. There was searcely one of them who could write fast enough to take down his words in fall.

Mrs. Ole Ball will spend some weeks this summer at Lebanon, N. H.

Myron W. Whitney is salmon fishing in Canada. A son of General Francis A. Walker is making a reputation as an artist in bronze and brass designing and

It is not to be supposed that Mr. T. P. O'Connor would flatter Mr. Gladstone. Therefore his description of the Liberal leader as he has appeared in the present Parliament may be taken as an impartial one. "He is," writes Mr. O'Connor in Fim:, "the very genius of the place; his presence or absence makes all the difference whether Parliament is induitely interesting or abysmally full. The chief reason of this is that he is so frankly human. There is not an emotion of the sensitive and weak human heart of which he is not the ready tive and weak human heart of which he is not the ready victim; attack enrages, praise delights, trouble worries, disaster grieves him. Farough all the grout of numan feeting he passes in a slugle night; and he has a temperament that brings the expression of every emotion without a secon l's delay to his face. This changoable and infinite play of passion is a drama which is carried on nightly in the House of Commons before the general and public eye; it is a mighty and potent personality displaying before the whole attentively gazing world the number of his soul. Levery deduction from Mr. Ghalistane's character still leaves him suprome eminence as England's greatest member of Parliament."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is represented that the tramps are becoming anxious about the general condition of their business, in which they contend, there is so much competition that there's no chance to make a decent living. We fear there are too many persons of this calling heading toward Washington. Let them strike out into the broad West.

It is said that "out of one hundred and nine female school teachers seven marry every year." Good gracious! and the other 102 have to wait hopelessly year after year, while their seven shameless companious carry on at that rate! - [Lowell Citizen.

2 This is the latest thing in land-grabbing. A husband and wife separate, get a divorce, and then go to some desirable Territory and take up adjoining claims, with forestry allotments, etc. Then after they have complied with all the legal requirements and have got a good and clean title, they become reconciled, are remarried and settle down on a double homestead. TAMMANY SURPRISED.

Tamaxy Surphisse.

Is this Mr. Hedden—
Can anyone say !
Is this Mr. Hedden
Who got in the back way!
If this is Ed. Hedden
Who iles out soft bed on—
Bedad, Mr. Hedden,
The devil's to pay!
—(Columbus (Ohio) I us (Ohio) Dispatch.

The Americus (Ga.) Republican tells the following astoun-ling story about a lost ox: A farmer living about two miles out from the city had a large stack of out straw in his field. A negro living near lost an ox, and for weeks could not find him. One day he observed a large number of cattle around the straw stack, and he went there hoping to find his animal. In walking over the pile he felt something move under his feet, and upon digging down, to his great surprise, there was his ox, happy, fat and healthy. The animal had eaten his way to the middle of the straw pile from the outside, and had proceeded to eat all around until he had made him self roomy and comfortable apartments, where he had secured a long rest from his toils in the field.

It is extremely refreshing to notice the fine sense of honor possessed by some of the rising generation in Virginia City. Last evening two youths, each aged about fourteen, met on C.st., when the following dialogue took place: "I say, Bill, you got my knife." "No, I stn't."

"'Por your word?" "'Pon me word." "'Pon seult" "'Pon me soul." "Hope you may die it have." "Hope I may die if I have." "You sain't skufief?" I ain't got your knife." The queriste to be still in reduious, but was on the point of give up in despair, when a bright hiese occurred to him, as returned to the attack with: "Pon your knone?" "O said the other, "now you touch me honor, take y danzed old knife," and he handed the article ov "Well done. Bill," said his chum; "I allus knowed; was a honorable chap."—[Virginia City(Nor.) Chronie

This is about what The Evening Post means to Hedden! Oh, that's all right. Thou Hedden is his man, but you know that Tho be depended on. You can just bet the President l raised the level of appointments to high G. If you do believe it, hear how every one is denouncing him for tappointment. But speaking of Reform, look at Br Isn't he a daisy?" And then it prattle; about varie matters of ancient history.

THE SMALL BOY. About this time he carries in his pockets

A lot of crackers, red lights, blue lights, rockets,
Toy pistols, matches, pin-wheels and torpedoes—
what patriot celebrates the Fourth as he does?
He gives, that day, full play to his emotions,
And en the next his wounds need cooling lotions,
—[Boston Couries.

Come to me laddle, for mither's awa; Come to me, Charlie, my ain, at high noon— Feyther has gane to the market afar, Sae come to me, laddle, mae one is aboon.

Come to me, Charlie, across the broad moor; Come, if ye luve me, an' dinna be late. But gar ye the mastiff that watches the door, An' gar ye the buil-dog that minds the back gate? —[Beston Saturday Evening Gazette.

Secretary Bayard sit up together until 3 o'clock eye norning. They are not that kind of a man.

We do not credit the report that the Prosident an

A Harvard '82 man writes his class: "Left Journalism for business in 1884." Although he spells journalism with a big "J" and business with a small "b," he left the former for the latter, all the same.—[Waterbury American.

townsman: "We drop a tear as we record the demise of poor Buly Muckrow. His genial presence and heart augh added a new grace to the most exclusive saloons the town. We say it without fear of contradiction; Bill was as square as a chessboard. He was no chump. He was as square as a chessoura. He was no caump, he never killed a man without cause; he never forgot to set the his score on the slate. He never refused to go on on a hunt for hoss thieves; nor to ante up his little pile when he bucked the tiger and lost. And he was a rustle when out with the boys. But his crowning virtue wa scription in advance for The Howler, and we assure hi widow that the paper will be delivered to her on time every week. Stranger, go thou and do likewise."

In Washington, 11 a. m., Senator Pugh, after having been coolly received with his application for half a doza offices in Alabama: "This is the blankety blanketest Administration the country ever had."

Six p. m., Senator Pugh, after reading that three of his appointments had been made: "President Cleveland is the graniest Democrat since the days of Jefferson."—[Philadelphia Press.

FAt the present time, it is said that the National debt s being paid off at the rate of \$100 a minute. By the way, it is time that Socretary Lamar was re-

A Pittsburg baseball club is called the "Four Aces." The other day a little nine-spot club came along and enchred them. They didn't suppose it was "in the cards."—[Sorristowa Heraid.

There is a man in Eastman, Ga., who tries to bear up under the name of Eruest Solicitor Wyldon Fortaine Le

The pointed and pithy sermons of the Rev. Sam Jones are not protected by any copyright, and consequently may be used by any one who chooses to gather them from the newspapers in which they appeared. In Chattanooga a short time ago an edition of Mr. Jones's sermons appeared and met with a large sale. Later another edition was published in Richmond, and now one is announced in Nashville.—Attanta Constitution.

JOHN KELLY'S PREDICTION FULFILLED. JOHN KELLY'S PREDICTION FULFILLED.

From The Louiseitte Courier-Journal.

One week before the election John Kelly said to your correspondent that, in supporting Mr. Cleveland, he sacrificed all his political amoitton and every interest of the Tammany organizations. He said that thousands and themselves of Tammany looked to him for employment which enabled them to feed and clothe themselves and their families, and it made him heartsick when he thought of the inevitable misfortune which awaited them in the event of Mr. Cleveland's election. I asked Mr. Kelly it he did not think if Tammany store true and Mr. Cleveland was elected he would give the Tammany Granization a fair share of the patronage.

"No," he replied, "Mr. Cleveland will be elected, and by the votes of Tammany Hall, but he will never deanything for Tammany,"

I rather fusisted at the time in knowing why, but Mr. Kelly would only say that no matter how much Mr.

relater insisted at the cline in anowing way, one way, the kelly would only say that no matter how much Mr. Cleveland would desire to do for Taumany, the bitter, unrelenting enemies of the organization in New-York would prevent it. It seems that Mr. Kelly was right in his opinion at that time expressed, and since which he has not a changed.

THEY WEEE AMUSED.

From The Albany Journal.

It must have amused the New-York importers who called on President Claveland, Weinesday, about the New-York Collectorship to hear him say that "Baffalo money is as good as New-York money, and when the purchasting power of the Bufalo merchants' motey is not as good as that of the New-York importer it is time to ask why." Perhaps the President does not know the difference between a New-York importer, who orders by the cargo from the industricture, and a Bufalo merchant, who buys goods by the case from a Jobber; perhaps he does not know that New-York importer but for the sole agoncy in the United States of entire lines of goods, and that no Bufalo money can import these goods directly or as charply as it can buy them in New-York. There is the same difference between the Bufalo merchant and the New-York importer that there is between the crude politician who happens to be lifted into power and doesn't know what to do with himself, and tae finished states man who knows what statesman. and the limined statesman who knows what statesman-ship is. To put it with mathematical precision: As the Budalo merchant is to the New-York Importer, so is Cleveland to Jefferson.

AN IDOL MADE OF COMMON CLAY. If the friends of Mr. Clevetand are wise, they will cease this masseating puffery of their biol. He is a bureau, imperfect and easily-deceived in m, of average substan-fie is no worse and no better than the average office-secker.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM -- SUICIDE OF

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The trouble growing out of the refusal of Messrs. Higgins and Chenowiti to appoint Mr. Keiler, of Ohio, to a \$1,200 cierkship it the Treasury Department, to which he had been certifie by the Civil Service Commission, on the ground that he was a Republican, is likely to prove serious if the latter Nave the disposition and contage to enforce the law. Section 5 of the Civil Service Act seems to cover the case

Section 5 of the Civil Service Act seems to cover the case in question. It says:

That any ... person ... who shall wilfully and corruptly make any false representations concerning .

the person examined, or who shall wilfully and corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, being appointed, employed or promoted, shall for each seeh offence be deemed guilty of a missioneanor and upon convection (thereof, shall be panished by a me of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Means Hitrolia and Chemowitz, and by rights also Con-Messrs. Higgins and Chenowitz, and by rights also Con-

gressman Warner, might find themselves in jail or compelled to pay the fine prescribed by law for the offence they committed if the District-Attorney and Civil Service Commissioner Eaton do their duty. The trumped up charges on account of "offensive partisanship" which under the system introduced by this Administration are accumulating in the pigeon holes of the different departments, are fast becoming a recognized means for ming the pockets of Democratic politicians, "bummers," beelers" and strikers throughout the country. They are directed against men in and out of office; against candidates of their own party, if in making them an honest penny" can be turned. The business is a safe one. There is no danger of being caught and convicted for faise swearing. The charges never see the light of day.

A perjured adidavit upon which a faithful official is dis missed is never communicated to him. He is kept in entire ignorance of it. 'the rumor is artfully spread here

missed is never communicated to aim. He is kept a entire ignorance of it. The rumor is artfully spread here and at his home that he was removed "for cause." If he seeks employment elsewhere he cannot meet the charge of having left the Government service "under a cloud." This star chamber proceeding is one of the fruits bestowed by the great Reform Government of Mr. Cleveland upon the country. It has been denounced by Democratis even, men like Beck, Cartin and Eastis, at the most disgraceful and contemptible piece of business. It remains to be seen what view the Republican majority in the Senate will take of it next winter.

The fact published in The Tranuns posterily that General Black, Commissi ner of Pensions, is drawing a pension of \$100 a month as a "physical wreck," and upon the representation of being "incapable of 207 effort" has surprised a good many people who know that veterans who have lost either arm or leg draw less than haif that amount. It was not generally known either that the Commissioner is the only man on the pension list who draws \$100 a month. The effect which this disclosure has had upon solders is shown by the fact that last might at the reception which the Department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic gave to its recently elected chief, General Brack, when it was mentioned, in connection with that of Legan, was received with hisses and unulstakele demonstrations of contempt and disfavor.

The suicide of A. J. Dumont, lare naval offeer at New content and connections with this connection when hisses and unulstaked demonstrations of contempt and disfavor.

takale demonstrations of contempt and disfavor.

The suicide of A. J. Dumont, lare naval officer at New-Orleans, is the subject of a great deal of talk among Louisiam politicians here. Ex-Governor Relioggas/s that when he saw Dumont last, which was about taree weeks ago, he seemed to him to be east down and melancholy. He was not a man of means, but had manage to save a few thousand dollars when he was removed from office. The difficulty which a colored man has chirally made to the control of the difficult to any position in the South-how readered more difficult than ever by the advent to power a Democratic Administration—formed the chief topic of his conversation. He had plans for going to Kansas et some Northern State. Dumont had a varied earce.